GOOD PEANUT CROP.

There Will Be No Lack of the Toothsome " Gooders " This Season.

Four Distinct Varieties from Different States and Countries.

How the Nuts Are Planted, Harvested and Sold to Dealers.

* People who like peanuts need have no fear that they will not be well supplied this year," said H. R. Davy, a well-known dealer in that line of goods to an Evenino World reporter. Mr. Davy has been in the business nearly forty years, and has seen the trade in that circus dainty grow from almost nothing to what it is to-day, one of the largest branches of the fruit

"The crop last year was very poor and prices were high. Ordinarily many thousand bushels are carried over from one season to another, for the nuts will keep almost an indefinite length of time, but this year the reserve supply was almost gone before the new crop began to come

'The new stock began coming in about a month ago. According to our previous reports we anticipated a good crop, both in quality and quantity; but now the farmers are harvesting their crops, and we find they are set back considerably on account of the rainy weather, which has a very bad effect on the crops. This not only applies to peanuts, but to other varie-





THE VIRGINIA NUT.

"Where does our supply of peanuts come from ?" inquired the reporter.

From Virginia principally, although a goodly quantity are raised in North Carolina, Tennessee, Michigan and Georgia. California also contributes to the supply, but good Virginia peanuts are the best in size and flavor and com-"Virginia peanuts are almost entirely used

here, although a small quantity of some of the others are sold. I should say that Virginia most grow 2,500,000 bushels of them annually. Tennesses about 500,000 bushels, and North Carolina about 75,000. The other crops tail short and it is difficult to estimate what their

short and it is difficult to estimate what their growth amounts to.

The ceanuls which come to our market are principally from Virginia, although North Carolina pearuts are frequently seen, and there are some Spanish peanuts. 'Red-meat Tennessees' are very scarce.

The Virginia article is a medium-sized nut, and has a clear, palatable flavor.

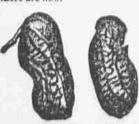
North Carolina nuts are smaller than the Virginias and have the same inside abeli as the latter.







(Pract facetmile.) "BED MEAT" TENNESSEE.



(Exact fas-simila.) NORTH CAROLINERS. "The business of growing peanuts has be-come a great industry in the South since the war. Large tracts of land are given up to cul-

tivating nuts, and the industry is still increasing every year as the farmer learns the immense profit in them."

"Where is the largest peanut market?"

"In Norrolk, of course. Petersburg comes next and Smithfield third. In these towns there are several large mills in which the nuts are put in a marketable condition. They are first thoroughly winnowed and cleaned, then sorted, young girls separating the good from the bad, and then they are bagged in sacks holding from 10 to 100 pounds each, and shipped to Jobbers throughout the country.

"In planting peanuts the shells need not be broken, but if they are not they require a longer time to apront. Flanting begins in the latter part of April and continues to the middle of May. If the weather be very rainy the seed rots in the ground and they have to be replanted. Harvesting begins about Oct. I and lasts until Dec. 1.

"After being dug they are stacked in piles, then removed to the barn and the stems picked off. Sometimes when they are out in the fields the outer roots of the nut get frozen, preducing the greatest damage, known as "frosted units, which are very bitter.

"Anstin Corbin conceived the idea of growing peanuts on Long Island, and sent the President of the Suffolk County Farmers' Association to see me in regard to it. I told him I thought they would be able to raise reanuts on Long Island, but would have difficulty in harvesting them.

"They tried it, and at their fair a couple of vears ago they had some fine specimens. I broke the shells open and found they were frosted. If they could only find some way of harvesting them.

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ized.

A large quantity of peanuts are sold already cooked. There is a man on Greenwich street who has twelve huse iron cylinders, with a capacity of two large lags, or eight bushels, each. He has been known to roast 500 bushels in one

These cooked peanuts are sold at watering

"These cooked peanuts are sold at watering places, circuses, excursions, fairs and picnics of sil kinols. In Winter many a street vender buys his stock already cooked."

"Where was the peanut grown originally ?"

"In China, I think, although a great many neople say Africa: but I can remember seeing Chinese peanuts when I was a boy, and they were just like some that we now get here.

"I have heard that peanuts were first brought here by the necroes. The shells were small and round, each one containing one meat."

"Is it true that a large quantity of 'pure olive oil is made from peanuts?"

"Undoubtedly. In France you may see piles of peanuts, which are brought from Africa to be made into 'olive oil,' and I have heard it said that immense quantifies of nuts have been shipped from America to be reimported as 'olive oil."

The deception can be discovered, however, by the aid of a little nitric scid. Pour a drop or two in the oil, and if it chars it is peanut or cotton-seed oil; the genuine olive oil will not

cotton-seed on; the genuine cove on will not char.

"The peanut business has assumed gigantic proportions, as in some cities peanuts are quoted on Change the same as wheat, outs and other stanles.

"On the whole I should say that circus fiends and others who munch these healthy little nuts, needn't be afraid that the supply will run short, for there is a good crop in sight, and unless they are struck with frost peanuts will be as cheap as anybody could want them to be."

DIAMONDS FOR THE BRIDESMAIDS.

Pretty Souvenirs Given at the Wedding of Mr. Morris and Miss Travis.

A very brilliant and fashionable wedding took place last evening at the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. Mlss Florence Gould Travis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Travis, and Mr. Montrose Morris were wedded. The Rev. H. C. P. Rhoades tied the nuptial knot. The altar wa beautifully decorated with a profusion of flowers. At exactly 8 o'clock the strains of "Lohen grin's Wedding March "announced the entrance of the bridal party. The groom and best man, preceded by six ushers, passed up the centre aisle to the altar, followed by four bridesmaids The two first were attired in blue silk, embroid

The ceanuis which come to our market are principally from Virginia, although North Carolina pearuts are frequently seen, and there are some Spanish peanus. Bed-mest Tennessees. The Virginia article is a medium-sized nut, and has a clear, unistable flavor.

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SULLIVAN ANXIOUS TO FIGHT JACKSON.

He Insists Upon Being the First Man to Meet the Australian.

"The Tennessee natural growth is just like the Virginia nut, and down there is called the white meat lennessee. It is grown from Virginia weed on Tennessee. It is grown from Virginia weed on Tennessee farms, and it is really nard to lell the two apart.

"Galifornia ceants are large and age not bad, but we don't get them here in New York." How are pircest this year as compared with those of last year? "asked the reporter.

"Very much lower," answered Mr. Davy, "By reason of good reports prices were much weekened. Virginia sold as high as seven to eight cents a pound last year; this year the new crop began coming up at six cents a pound.

"In the matter of consumption, the Spanish to two cents below the prices asked for Virginia muts.

"The business of growing peanuts in this country has developed since the war. Before the war the peanuts weed up this way were grown in the South, except by the nearoes, who raived a few about their huts, but they never got to market unless the owner got a little hard up for money, when he would task them up in a bag and earry them off to town, where he would sell them for whatever lie could get. There were more Carolina nuts sold here then, however, than there are now.

Meet the Australian.

Bostox, Nov. 14.—John L. Sullivan wants to meet Peter Jackson, but the insists on fighting him before any ether righter does. To Turk wonth and the ward to meet Peter Jackson, but the insists on fighting him before any ether righter does. To Turk wonth and the wart to the wants to see a fight between me at all gain before any ether righter does. To Turk wonth as the set of the wants to see a fight between me at all acts is seen to him the if its worth a penny. I'm the champion and I'm in the business for money. But I won't fight is table to make the in fight of the him fresh worth and the bear and aften was a dark the bear

No Hope for the Discharged Women. Collector Erhardt received a letter from the Treasury Department yesterday stating that the positions filled by the twelve discharged women inspectors have been abolished, and that therefore no more women can be appointed, it being the intention of the Department to limit the number of women, employed to the nine who are now in the service. Word was also received at the Custom-House that Theodore Babeock, Ir., who had been acting secretary of the Civil Service Board, had been appointed to the position permanently.

DIPHTHERIA IN BROOKLYN, PREPARING FOR HIS JUBILEE.

The Wards It Prevails in and What the The Fiftieth Anniversary of Father Causes the Doctors Assign Are.

ARE THE DUMPS DISEASE-BREEDING? A FAIR IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ratistics of the Disease and Medical Opinlons on the Features of Its Present Visit-How the Children Transmit the Disease to One Another-Several Theo. rles Are Advanced.

There is considerable alarm in some sections of this city owing to the prevalence of diphtheria, especially in the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. According to the statistics of the Health Department, which were carefully gone over by a reporter of THE WORLD yesterday, it appears that in the last eleven weeks the actual number of deaths from diphtheria was 192, while for the corresponding weeks of 1888 the mortality from the disease was 118, an increase this season of 74. The following is a table showing the number of deaths weekly last year and this, beginning with September:

18. Week Engling
4 Aug. 31
5 Sept. 14
12 Sept. 24
13 Sept. 28
8 Oct. 17
20 Oct. 26
16 Nov. 2
17 Nov. 9

Thus it appears that with the exception of he last week in October there was an increase wards from diphtheria in the eleven weeks was Ward there were 30 deaths; in the Seventeenth Ward 28 and in the Eighteenth Ward 20. The Twenty-third is the only ward in the city in which there was not a death from the disease. The following is a complete table of deaths by wards: First Ward, 4; Second, 4: Third, 4; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 12; Seventh, ; Eighth, 30; Nioth, 1; Teuth, 10; Eleventh, 12; Twelfth, 4; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 6; Fifteenth, 5; Sixteenth, 6; Seventeenth, 28; Eighteenth, 20; Nineteenth, 4; Twentieth, 4; Twenty-first, 7; Twenty-second, 5; Twentythird, none; Twenty-fourth, 5; Twenty-fifth, 3; Twenty-sixth, 3. Total, 192.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER YOUNG'S IDEAS. Owing to the illness of Health Commissioner Griffin, who is still confined to his room, although steadily mending, the reporter was unable to see him with regard to the startling figures above presented, but had a talk with Dr. Young, Deputy Commissioner, on the subject. "How do you account for the increase this season over that of 1888?" the reporter in-

"I hardly know how to answer that. There are several reasons advanced by various physicians as to the cause of diphtheria. The leading opinion seems to be that the disease is caused by defective plumbing or vitiated air caused by stagnant water or uncleanliness. In prosition to this view we find diphtheria existing in houses where the plumbing is in good order and the sanitary condition of the dwellings apparently perfect. It may be that in many natances the disease is propagated by people going in and out from houses already infected

"In the Eighth Ward, where the mortality from diphtheria appears the highest, there has been considerable excavation for the railroads since the beginning of the present year. That may possibly account for the disease being so prevalent there this season. There is a water front-Gowanus Bay-in the Eighth Ward, and

front—Gowanus Bay—in the Eighth Ward, and much filling in has been done there from the raitroad excavations, and the accumulated much filling in has been done there from the raitroad excavations, and the accumulated much being stirred up may have thrown out the germs of diphtheria.

"The Seventeenth Ward, over at Greenpoint, comes next in the number of fatalities from this disease. There is a considerable river front, and the ward is bounded on the north by Newtown Creek and on the routh by Bushwick Creek. Now it is very well known that in both these creeks the water is contaminated by the residue coming from the different works located on those creeks. The mud, too, is always being sitred up. This is probably one cause for the figures third on the mortality list, I know of nothing special to bring out diphtheria there have been spread. If that were so the Sixteenth Ward would have it severely, but the figures show that in the eleven weeks there were only half a dozen fatal cases there. Now all I have said about the probable causes of the disease is but mere surmise. Other physicians might have entirely different wards."

WHAT DR. BAYLES THINKS,

Dr. H. B. Rayles, a prominent physician of the probable cand the restore weather the property of the new University.

WHAT DR. BAYLES THINKS,

Dr. H. B. Rayles, a prominent physician of the company, with soldiers or civilians, 0; fear of the civil and the cause of the prevalence in these wards."

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WHAT DR. BAYLES THINKS.

Dr. H. B. Bayles, a prominent physician of the city and Health Inspector for the Eighth Ward, was asked how he accounted for the great fatality from diphtheria in the Eighth Ward. He said:

"Before I go into the probable whys and wherefores I will look at my books, it seems by these that the greatest fatality in diphtheria in this ward occurred towards the latter part of September, running through the month of October and continuing in November up to the present date. In September fourteen cases of the disease were reported and eight proved fatal. In October thirty persons were attacked with it, and fourteen, as far as I can ascertain, died. For November, up till to-day, I have a record of ten cases and of these seven proved fatal. This is a large percentage.

"As to the probable cause of the prevalence of the disease! I will say in the first place that this is the time of year when it is more prevalent, and without doing injustice to the public schonis or the parochial schools, and with all our vigilance we find that children attend school some few days after they have been complaining of sore threat, and before a physician has been called and also before the case has been reported to the Hgaith Department. Directly a child suffers from any throat irritation it should be kept from school by its parents and modical advice sought. I find that a large misority of diphtheria cases are among children under ten years of age. As among children under ten years of age, as among children in the large. There have been many theo

curwing oun transfers discover.

CHEWING GUM TRANSFERS DISCASE.

"We might attribute the special gerin to excavation for buildings, but that theory does not apply to the Eighth Ward, because in the Twenty-second Ward, where much more building is going on, the number of fatal cases is only five, while we have thirty. I read recently in a scientific journal that the chewing of gum among children and passing the portions chewed to their playmates was a means of propagating the contagion. That is very plansible, and if so, I don't see why the biting of apples or bananas or candy, as children do all around when they are playing sometimes, would not be as sufficient a cause as the other.

"I don't think there is anything in the Eighth Ward to make it more detrimental to health—either children or afult—than some of our other wards whose mortality sless. Most of the cases of diphtheria in the Eighth Ward have not been where you might expect to find them—namely, in the region of the newly-made lands, some few stagnant ponds or near the cuts recently made by the railroad people—but in the section from Fourth avenue to Ninth avenue, where the houses are, as a rule, of a better class and the sewerage and drainage more complete. These bouses compare favorably with those located in the southern section of the Twenty-second Ward."

Fransioli's Ordination.

A Big Reception to Prominent Men in the Professions and a Ceremony in Which the Lending Men of the Catholic Hierarchy Will Take Part-Father Francioli's Work in Brooklyn.

When Rev. Joseph Francioli, pastor of St Veter's Church, at the corner of Hicks and Warren streets, returns from the Catholic Centennial at Baltimore, he will find a surprise awaiting him in the shape of an organized novement to appropriately celebrate his golder inbilee. The preliminary steps were taken last night at a meeting in which the women of the parish expressed in act and word their deter-mination to honor their beloved pastor. Mr. J. J. Prendergast was made President of the or ganization which will take charge of the work. and Miss H. Loughlin was elected Secretary, Committee of Arrangements, consisting of about eventy-five of the women most actively identifield with the social and religious history of the parish, having also been appointed. Another meeting will be held next Thursday evening.

The way in which the golden jubilee will be observed and the work performed last night were outlined in the remarks made by Rev. John Barry when he called the meeting to order. "The purpose for which you are gathered here," said he to the women assembled in the

parlors of the rectory, "is to form an association to fittingly celebrate the golden jubilee of weekly this season over last. The mortality by Father Fransioli. It is unnecessary to speak of his work, for the record of his life is known figured out by the reporter. In the Eighth to you all. There has been no charitable or philanthropic work projected in the city for the past twenty or thirty years that he has not been prominently identified with. His name is a household word in the community, reverenced and respected outside our communion. The Bureau of Charities, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to children, and the Inebriates' Home are a few of the many charitable enterprises he has been long connected with. Of his work in the parish during the past thirty years I need not speak. He has erected one of the largest schools in the city and a hospital that is one of the largest in the State, so that he has the most complete ecclesiastical institution in the diocese. These institutions will be monuments to his memory forever and will serve to recall to other minds and generations the name of Father Fransioli.

'He has done so much to advance the moral interests of the community that not you alone, but those outside our faith, will lend a helping hand. It is our intention to hold a large fair in the Academy of Music, the money realized to go to the endowment of the kindergarten, to liquidate the church debt and to give a reception, at which the leading men in all professions will be present—many of them will be only too glad to have the opportunity to express their reverence and respect. On the day of celebration there will be a solemn high mass in the church and prominent prelates will officiate."

Father Fransioli was born in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, on Nov. 13, 1817. He was educated in the College of Pallegio and the Seminary at Milan, and was ordained on June 3, 1840, his first labora being in his native canton. He was rector of St. Monica's for twelve years and was principal of the Normal School for two years, holding his position under the Government of Milan and having 300 teachers under him. With the consent of his Bishop he came to this country in 1856, He was at St. Charles's for a time. In 1856 he became the foundation of St. Peter's parish. The membership was 3,000 then, to-day it is 15,000, the largest in the city. In 1866 he purchased the academy silioning the church, conventing it into a «chool, where 2,000 children are given free education. During the city that t nity, reverenced and respected outside communion. The Bureau of Chari-

WHY OUR SOLDIERS DESERT.

Acting Judge Advocate-General Lieber Report on the Reasons Alleged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Acting Judge Advocate-General of the Army, Col. Guido N. Lieber, has submitted an exhaustive report of the operations of his office during the year tions he gives some instructive figures in regard to the reasons assigned by 299 prisoners out of 443 tried and convicted for that cause during

the past year. They are as follows:

Drink often accompanied bythe statement that the absence was afraid to return or was not responsible for his actions, 127; drink and influenced by others, it can be a considered by others, as it was a considered by others, it is not commissioned officers, 15; optim. 2; persuaded by others, 4; timable to support wife, mother, &c., 8; sick wife or mother, b; other domestic affairs, 3; lilt-treatment by the First Seriem, 128 abuse by non-commissioned officers, d; lil treatment by officers, d; terrocution in the company, b; trouble with solders or divilians, B; lear of courtmartial or arrest by civil authorities, 10; discourtmartial or arrest by civil authorities, 10; disc

FOR SWINDLING EMIGRANTS.

A Monster Trial in Hungary-Many High Officials Incriminated.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.-At Wadowicz to-day the trial opened of sixty-five persons who are charged with swindling a large number of Galician peasants by inducing them to emigrate to America by false statements, and then obtaining a commission on their passage money. Among the persons implicated are a commissary of police, the Collector of the Customs, a Hungarian Judge and a number of Customs guards. Several Austrian and Prussian genfarmes were bribed to assist the organizers of the swindle.

Dragging Statues Through the Streets. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. - A letter received here from Caracas, dated Nov. 5, says that on Oct. to the statues of Guzman Blanco, in that city, were pulled down and dragged through the streets until broken in pieces. Similar statues in other cities met a like fate.

Guzman Blanco, the recently deposed auto-cratic President of Venezuela, while in power had five statues of himself erected in his honor in Carcas, his birthplace. He also placed in-rumerable tablets in public places, setting forth his virtues as a ruler. On the pedestal of one of the statues he caused this inscription to be placed:

TO THAT ILLUSTRIOUS AMPRICAN, The Punificator and Regenerator of the United States GEN. ANTONIO GUZMAN BLANCO.

Jood- "Paris Exposition, morning!

Pears obtained the only gold medal awarded solely for toilet SOAP in competition with all the world. Highest possible distinction."

incidents which frequently accompany the putting off of mortality, where, in the delirious state immediately preceding dissolution, the final effort of expiring humanity is an unconscious rally to the line of accustomed duty. But the circumstances accompanying the death of Policeman Denyse were not ordinary, and, taken in conjunction with other utterances from his lips a few moments before those lips were aissed into ice by the Angel of Death, seem to indicate that at the instant of this dying speech he was in the full possession of all his mental faculties. Painful as it may appear to many, horrible as it may seem to some of his friends and acquaintances, there can be no disguising the fact that Patrolman Denyse, of the Nineteenth Precinct, died as he had lived, an outspoken agnostic and a disbeliever in revealed religion, and that he met death coming not suddenly, but seen approaching with deliberate steps from a long distance, without a tremor or without one whispered apology for his attitude owards God. Like Courtlandt Palmer, whose life is admitted to have been upright, and whose death was unquestionably encountered with fearlessness, this policeman passed away faithful to the ideas that had controlled him through the latter years of his life. To Sergt. Crocker, of the Ninth Precinct, who had been his faithful friend for many years, and who, standing at his dying bedside, nad besought him to send for a clergyman and make his peace with God, he

"Sergeant, I am dying, and I have no time for hypocrisy now."

Then Sergt. Crocker said: "Good night,

"No, not 'good night,'" whispered the dying man in reply; "good-by." It was the earnest request of Denyse, just be-fore his death, that no religious services should

be held over his remains.
"I want," said he, "to be buried in Rose Hill, N. J., by the side of my brother, and if my chief, Sergt. Oliver Tims, of the Nine-teenth, can find it in his heart to say a few words over my clay to comfort those whom I leave behind, I would like to have him do so."

Thus it happened that on the second floor of the comfortably appointed little brick house, No. is Greenwich street, there occurred yesterday afternoon a most remarkable funeral service. Denyse originally was a patrolman in the Ninth Precinct and was afterwards trans-ferred to the Nineteenth. Though small in physique, he was a man of undoubted courage. and among his fellow "club swingers" he passed, as indeed he seems to have had a right to do, as one considerably above the station which he occupied. The delegations of bluecoated giants from both the Ninth and Nineteeuth precincts who tramped up the stairs of
the little house in Greenwich street to pay the
last token of respect to their dead comrade, evidently had not been, so far as the majority
was concerned, his intimates in life. They spoke
of him feelingly as a man of superior intellect
and of undaunted courage, but who, it was apparent, had ways of his own which made mixing
with him a thing of difficult accomplishment.

Conspicuous in this assemblage of police
officers were two men who were clearly superiors of the rost. These were Sergt. Tims, of the
Nineteeuth, and Sergt. Crocker, of the Ninth.
While the majority of the policemen present,
evidently Roman Catholics, clustered together
in the little kitchen of the flat in which their
comrade had lived and died, and commented in
whispors upon the sad spectacle of an unshriven
corpse awaiting burial with no priest to say a
prayer for his soul, the two Sergeants stood
thoughtfully in the hall. Bright sunlight
streamed through the front windows into the
parlor where the dead agnestic lay in his coffin,
it had been his wish that so far as possible
there should be nothing dreary about the scene
of his obsequies. A magnificent pillow of white
flowers inwrought with the wingle word "flest,"
in purple blossoms, stood at the head of the
casket. The widow and her two children, a
boy of fourteen or thereabouts, and his sister, a
few years older, sat close by the casket in the
altogether unifunereal room, and certain of the
neighbors had gathered in sufficient numbers to
fill the apartinent. which he occupied. The delegations of blue-

altogether unfunereal room, and certain of the neighbors had gathered in sufficient numbers to fill the apartment.

Presently, without any formality. Sergt, Tims, of Capt. Reilly's precinct, advanced to the side of the casket, which lay midway between the front windows, illumined by the flood of midday light which poured into the room, and sand:

"My friends, death is always, and has always been, regarded as the most solemn increent in human experience. No degree of familiarity with it dimmisies, or can diminish, the awe with which we are bound to regard it. We are standing in the presence of death this afternoon, and in that presence I would like to ignore all cold words and speak of the dead only in a spirit of tenderness."

Seidom has funeral orator chosen words more fitting to the opening of such an occasion than those above quoted from the line of the

GEN ANTONIO GUZMAN BLANCO.

Attempt to Fleece the Sultas.

Zanzinar, Nov. 14.—The Sultan of Zanzibar refuses to entertain the demand of the East Africa Company for an indemnity to cover the losses suffered by the Company because of the recent revolt. More than this, he demands payment of the subsidy promised him by the Company for the first experimental year of its operations. The Company resists this demand, and thinks that a second year should be allowed to it, on the ground that it is impossible as yet to estimate the loss that it has suffered.

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in screfulous taint in the bloed. Hence the proper method by which to cure extarrh, is to purify the bloed its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal decase, consumption, are entirely removed by Head's Sarsaparilla, which ourse catarrh is sold by all drug gists. Propered by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

A POLICEMAN FOR PRIEST.

He was not a hypocrite nor a dissembler. It is true that he was not a Christian as we know Christians, but he did not despite the Bible nor ignore its true that he was not a Christian as we know Christians, but he did not despite the Bible nor ignore its teachings. His objections were not prescribed it, and whose words is less who have a power ye could be diminished. He was a power ye could be diminished. He was a best, as he conceived, in the teachings of Dr. MoGlynn, Henry George and Hugh Pentecest, the had a keep, penteriating mind as subtle understanding. He believed that the teachings of Dr. MoGlynn, Henry George and Hugh Pentecest, the had a keep, penteriating mind as subtle understanding. He believed that the teachings of Dr. MoGlynn, Henry George and Hugh Pentecest, the had a keep, penteriating mind as subtle understanding. He believed that the teachings of Dr. MoGlynn, Henry George and Hugh Pentecest, the had a subtle understanding. He believed that the teachings of Dr. MoGlynn, Henry George and Hugh Pentecest, was subtle to the form the penter of the pe

simply:

'I convey to you, Mrs. Denyse, the sympathy
and regrets of your husband's associates. They
all esteemed him for his worth, his quiet,
honorable demeanor and his lovable disposi-

tion."
This was all. There were no prayers, no hymns. Amid the bright sunshine of the beautiful Autumnal day the casket was borne down the narrow stairs by a platoon of police to a waiting hearse and was thence taken to Matawan, N. J., where it will be interred Saturday, according to the dead officer's request.

FOR PURE AMATEUR BASEBALL. How the Union Proposes to Conduct the

Grent American Game.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the amateur Athletic Union was held yesterday evening at the Astor House. The following were present: A. G. Mills, N. Y. A. C.; A. C. Stevens, N. J. A. C.; Dr. G. Downing, Orange A. C.; F. W. Janssen, S. I. A. C.; F. A. Gerow, A. A. C.: Howard Perry, Columbia A. C., of Washington, D. C.: J. E. Sullivan, P. A. C., Secretary of the Union. The proxies were: Detroit A. C., Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia, and Warren A. C., of Wilmington, Del. The following athletes were reinstated as amateurs: Alexander and W. McMurray, Albany, N. Y.; Archie Day, Newark, N. J.; and J. A. Morris, of New Brunswick, N. J. The application of Fred Carleton, "the boy runner," for reinstatement was refused. The Committee on Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing, which is composed of J. E. Sullivan, P. A. C., Chairman; T. H. Downing, A. C. S. N.; F. W. Janssen, S. 1. A. C.; Howard Perry, C. A. C., of Washington, and Dr. Dowling, Orange A. C., decided to accept the offer of T. H. Downing to give a medal for the 125-pound special class in boxing. It was voted to postpone the fencing tournament until January, 1890, and then hold the exhibitions in private. The weights for boxing and wreating will be 105, 115, 135 and 158 pounds, with a special 125 pound class in boxing. The trials will be decided in private on Dec. 16, and the finals will take place at the Metropolitan Opera-House, Dec. 19. The officials for the tournament are as follows:

Dec. 19. The official to the safe follows:

Referee of Boxing—Harry Benrmeyer, N. Y. A. C. Judges of Boxing—W. Phillips, A. C. S. N., and A. V. DeGoicouria, N. Y. A. C. Referee of Wrestling—G. Boyus, N. Y. T. V. Entries to close Dec. 7, with James E. Sulliyan, Secretary, P. O. box 611, New York City. The entrance fee, \$2, must accompany the application.

The Baseball Committee reported the following, with the recommendation that action thereon be deferred until the next meeting of the A. A. U. Board, to be held at the Astor House, New York, on the evening of Nov. 23.

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To the Board of Managera, A.A. U.:

Your Committee on Baseball respectfully recommend that the A. U. announce on or about Jan 1.
1890, a series of open amateur baseball championship competitions as follows: First, for the Eastern championship of the United States; second, for the Western championship of the United States, and third, for the championship of the United States, and third, for the championship of the United States, and third, for the championship of the United States. That entries be received by the Baseball Committee from any recognized amateur organization, baseball club or teams composed of amateur ball players within the definition of "Amateur" as prescribed by the A. A. U. up to April 1, 1890, the Committee reserving the right to reject any entry. The Baseball Committee to prepare the schedule of games to be played of six, eight or more clubs each, the season to be opened May 30, 1890. The Committee to prepare separate schedules in its judgment as the circumstances may require for (1) a group of clubs in and about New York City, (2) another group in and about Philadelphia, (3) a group in and about Boston, and (4) one in and about Washington. The winners of such of these series as may be formed to play for the Eastern championship in September at New York, Boston Philadelphia or Washington, as may be determined by the Committee. The Committee also to prepare, or arrange to have prepared, fike series at the West, in and about Detroit, in and about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Detroit, in annul about Chicago and in and about Det

The following clause, proposed by the Base-ball Committee, will be voted upon at the next meeting of the Board: meeting of the Board:
Amend stricle 3 of the constitution by adding at the end of the stricle, the following: Nor shall the baseball teams of members of the Union be debarred from playing processional baseball teams, provided that no member of the team of a Union club shall receive any share of the state money nor any comensation under any suise whatever for participating in any same of theseball.

Rest scifully submitted by order of the Baseball Committee.

A. G. Mills, Chairman.

Committee. A. G. Mills, Chairman.
The proposition of J. I. C. Clark, who is a
member of the World's Fair Committee, to hold
a world's championship athletic meeting at the
World's Fair in 1892 and to construct a building on the Fair grounds for the purpose of holding athletic meetings was received. Action on
the proposition was postponed until one week
from date on account of the absence of President McMillan. The meeting adjourned at a
late hour. lent McM

Chicago Gets a \$2,250,000 Library.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The will of the late John Crerar was a limitted to probate to-day. It disposes of an estate valued at \$3,500,000. The um of \$2,250,000 is set aport for the erection and maintenance of a public library in the city of Chicago to be known as in the city of Chicago to be known as the "John Crerar Library." He directs that in the selection of the books, the creation of he books, the creation of "a healthy, moral and Christian sentiment," be kept in view and that all "nastiness and immorality be excluded. In the last category he includes "dirty French novels and scopical trash." The remainder of the setate in distributed in amounts raising from \$10,000 to \$50,000 to friends in New York State, Chicago and Connectiont. The Sootch Presbyterian Church in Fourtventh street, hear Bixth avenue, New York, receives \$25,000 and the St. Andrew's Society of New York, \$10,000. Other charities are also provided for.

that on Aug. 6 she was led away while Jasuila held a pistol at her head, and that she was afraid of her life to make a public protest against his action until they came in the course of their wanderings to Jersey City, where Jasuila's wife-for he was married, too-met him and sued him for abandonment. This gave Maria, according to her own story, all the encouragement needed, and she secured a warrant for the arrest of Jasuila, who appeared before Justice Petterson yesterday and had the trial postponed until this morning.

When Maria asked for the warrant some days ago she made the modest clerk blush to the rook of his hair while she related all the indign heaped upon her. She has been but four years in this country, but speaks English excellently, She is of medium height, and her rosy cheeks and regular features are handsomely set of with dark eyes and hair that make her a perfect

heauty of the brunette type.
"On Aug. 6," said she, "while my husband, who is a shoemaker, was at work Jasuila came into the house and, with pistol at my head, forced me to obey him. We went to Philadelphia, thence to Baltimore, Washington and other cities. Everywhere he threatened to shoot me if I complained, and terror prevented me from writing to my husband. He made me look to him as if I was his wife. I was penniless, and

had to comply. My husband must be made as-quainted, through this case, that I did not clope voluntarily." Couldn't you find any means to make known

voluntarily.

"Couldn't you find any means to make known your position?" she was asked.

"Except at the risk of my life." was the tearful answer, and as she thought her story was not making a marked impression, she continued: "It may be very well for a man to imagine he would not stand such treatment, but what could a weak woman do? He coerced me into sinning, and am I to be the sufferer?"

Eustachio Jasuila, the defendant, was seen in the cell in Raymond Street Jail where he is awaiting trial. He did not seem to be worried much over the result, and said that as he had already been tried for this case and paid a fine of \$25 he could not be tried again. Maria's friends say that Jasquila has mixed up the case of abandonment with the other charge.

"I do not blame the girl," said Jasuila, who, like another Adam, added that the woman was the bne to make the first advances. "She loves me, but was induced to believe at the time I was arrested in Jersey that I was going to jail and could not befriend her. Naturally, she thinks the law is against me and wants to effect a reconciliation with her husband, who is abetted by my wife in these proceedings. I was well acquainted with the girl and her husband and used to call at their home, No. 64 Middagh street. When there one day in her husband and used to call at their home, No. 64 Middagh street. When there one day in her husband and used to the surprised me with a declaration of her love. The result you know. I was very stentive to her and she was to me. In Philadephia she went to work as a coat-finisher, and the fact that she insisted on my taking the \$6 she made weekly shows that I did not coerce her. But her husband is now threatening her to get square with me."

DEATH PLAYS HIS PART ALSO.

Two of the Galety Company Dead and Several Dying of Typhoid Fever. Copyright, 1889, by The Press Publishing Company (New York World). [SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

LONDON, Nov. 14 .- The entire Gaiety Company that Mr. Abbey contracted with for a tour is America, in "Faust Up to Date," has been attacked in Scotland with typhoid fever. George Stone, who played the part of Valentine, died last week. E. D. Ward, one of the leading men at Wallack's two years ago, died last night. Florence St. John is also ill and unable to play in the farewell performances at the Grand Theatre, Islington, this week. Five femals choristers have been attacked by the same fevel and their lives are almost despaired of.

Exhumed Bones in Broadway. A lot of human bones were exhumed by work men digging a trench for a subway on Broad-

way at Duane Street yesterday afternoon. The were found at a depth of about four feet, just in front of No. 296 Broadway, and consisted of one skull, a few ribs and the disjointed bones of arms and legs. They were brown and crumb ling from age, and shortly after being exposed ing from age, and shortly after being exposed to the air crumbled into dust. It is supposed the bones belonged to some of the bodies buried years ago in the old Duane street church-rayed it is fully thirty-five or forty years since the last burial took place in the 'dd cometery. The bones were carried to the Elizabeth Street Poles Station to await the action of the Coroner.

Starved Herself, with a Bank Account The police are looking for Bessie Koller, cloakmaker, thirty-five years old, who left the tenement-house of Abraham Levy, at Na 87 Ludiow atreet, Sept. 1, to go to b hospital. She was miserly and starred herself to increase her bank account. She fell ill with fever and refused to have doctor because of the cost. Levy told her is leave, fearing that his family would catch the fever, and the woman has not been seen for sweeks. Her brother in Pennsylvania startethe police to searching for her. Her bankboat is with Levy.

Died in the Doctor's Office. Hannah Casey, a dressmaker twenty-two years of age, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in Dr. B. M. Keeney's office, at No. 115 West 15th street, of heart disease. The rouse woman was under treatment for rheumatism. but suffered from an unexpected attack of head failure almost on the threshold of the doster office. The Coroner was notified and word sais to Mrs. Casey, the deceased's mother, who lives at No. 1524 Second avenus. Deput Coroner Donlin viewed the body last evening and granted a permit for its removal.